(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1898.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1783.

RECOMMENDATIONS to the ſeveral ſtates, by the United States in congreſs aſſembled, April 18, 1783.

RESOLVED by nine ſtates,

THAT it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to the reſtoration of public credit, and to the punctual and honourable diſcharge of the public debts, to inveſt the United States in congreſs aſſembled, with a power to levy for the uſe of the United States, the following duties upon goods imported into the ſaid ſtates from any foreign port, iſland, or plantation.

Upon all rum of Jamaica proof, per gallon,	4 90ths	of a dollar.
Upon all other ſpirituous liquors,	3-90ths	do.
Upon Madeira wine,	12-90ths	do.
Upon all other wines,	6 90ths	do.
Upon common bohea tea per lb.	6 90ths	do.
Upon all other teas,	24-90ths	do.
Upon pepper per lb.	3 90ths	do.
Upon brown ſugar per lb.	½ 90th	do.
Upon loaf ſugar,	2-90ths	do.
Upon all other ſugars,	1-90th	do.
Upon moleſſes per gallon,	1-90th	do.
Upon cocoa and coffee per lb.	1-90th	do.

Upon all other goods a duty of five per cent. ad valorem at the time and place of importation.

Provided that none of the ſaid duties ſhall be applied to any other purpoſe than the diſcharge of the intereſt and principal of the debts contracted on the faith of the United States, for ſupporting the war, agreeably to the reſolution of the 16th day of December laſt, nor be continued for a longer term than 25 years; and provided that the collectors of the ſaid duties ſhall be appointed by the ſtates within which their offices are to be reſpectively exerciſed; but when ſo appointed, ſhall be amenable to and removeable by the United States in congreſs aſſembled, alone; and in caſe any ſtate ſhall not make ſuch appointment within one month after notice given for that purpoſe, the appointment may be made by the United States in congreſs aſſembled.

That it be further recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to eſtabliſh for a term limited to 25 years, and to appropriate to the diſcharge of the intereſt and principal of the debts contracted on the faith of the United States, for ſupporting the war, ſubſtantial and effectual revenues of ſuch nature as they may judge moſt convenient, for ſupplying their reſpective proportions of 1,500,000 dollars annually, excluſive of the aforementioned duties, which proportion ſhall be fixed and equaliſed from time to time, according to the rule which is or may be preſcribed by the articles of confederation; and in caſe the revenues eſtabliſhed by any ſtate, ſhall at any time yield a ſum exceeding its actual proportion, the exceſs ſhall be refunded to it; and in caſe the revenues of any ſtate ſhall be found to be deficient, the immediate deficiency ſhall be made up by ſuch ſtate with as little delay as poſſible, and a future deficiency guarded againſt by an enlargement of the revenues eſtabliſhed; provided, that until the rule of the confederation can be carried into practice, the proportions of the ſaid 1,500,000 dollars ſhall be as follows, viz.

New-Hampſhire	52,708	Delaware	22,443
Maſſachuſetts	224,427	Maryland	141 517
Rhode-Iſland	32,318	Virginia	256,817
Connecticut	132,091	North-Carolina	109,006
New-York	118,243	South-Carolina	96,183
New-Jerſey	83,358	Georgia	16,030
Pennſylvania	205,189		

The ſaid laſt mentioned revenues to be collected by perſons appointed as aforeſaid, but to be carried to the ſeparate credit of the ſtates within which they ſhall be collected.

That an annual account of the proceeds and application of all the aforementioned revenues, ſhall be made out and tranſmitted to the ſeveral ſtates, diſtinguiſhing the proceeds of each of the ſpecified articles, and the amount of the whole revenue received from each ſtate, together with the allowances made to the ſeveral officers employed in the collection of the ſaid revenues.

That none of the preceding reſolutions ſhall take effect until all of them ſhall be acceded to by every ſtate, after which unanimous acceſſion, however, they ſhall be conſidered as forming a mutual compact among all the ſtates, and ſhall be irrevocable by any one or more of them without the concurrence of the whole, or of a majority of the United States in congreſs aſſembled.

That as a further means, as well of haſtening the extinguiſhment of the debts, as of eſtabliſhing the harmony of the United States, it be recommended to the ſtates which have paſſed no acts towards complying with the reſolutions of congreſs of the 6th of September and 10th of October, 1780, relative to the ceſſion of territorial claims, to make the liberal ceſſions therein recommended, and to the ſtates which may have paſſed acts complying with the ſaid reſolutions in part only, to revile and compleate ſuch compliance.

That as a more convenient and certain rule of aſcertaining the proportions to be ſupplied by the ſtates reſpectively to the common treaſury, the following alteration in the articles of confederation and perpetual union, between theſe ſtates, be and the ſame is hereby agreed to in congreſs; and the ſeveral ſtates are adviſed to authoriſe their reſpective delegates to ſubſcribe and ratify the ſame as part of the ſaid inſtrument of union, in the words following, to wit:

So much of the 8th of the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the thirteen ſtates of America, as is contained in the words following, to wit:

"All charges of war and all other expences that ſhall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congreſs aſſembled, ſhall be defrayed out of a common treaſury, which ſhall be ſupplied by the ſeveral ſtates in proportion to the value of all land within each ſtate granted to or ſurveyed for any perſon, as ſuch land and the buildings and improvements thereon, ſhall be eſtimated according to ſuch mode as the United States in congreſs aſſembled ſhall from time to time direct and appoint," is hereby revoked and made void; and in place thereof it is declared and concluded, the ſame having been agreed to in a congreſs of the United States, that all charges of war and all other expences that have been or ſhall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congreſs aſſembled, except ſo far as ſhall be otherwiſe provided for, ſhall be defrayed out of a common treaſury, which ſhall be ſupplied by the ſeveral ſtates in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, ſex, and condition, including thoſe bound to ſervitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other perſons not comprehended in the foregoing deſcription, except Indians, not paying taxes, in each ſtate; which number ſhall be triennially taken and tranſmitted to the United States in congreſs aſſembled, in ſuch mode as they ſhall direct and appoint.

The papers referred to in the foregoing addreſs are as follow:

[PAPER No. I.]

An eſtimate of the national debt, viz.

	Livres.	Dollars.
Due to the farmers general of France	1,000,000	
To individuals in France, on unliquidated accts. eſtimated	3,000,000	
To the crown of France, including a loan of 10,000,000 borrowed in Holland, and for which France is guarantee,	28,000,000	
To ditto, a loan for 1783,	6,000,000	
	38,000,000	
at 5 livres 8 ſous per dol.		7,037,037
To lenders in Holland, received in part of the loan contracted for by Mr. J. Adams, 1,678,000 florins,		671,200
Borrowed in Spain by Mr. Jay,		150,000
One year's intereſt of Dutch loan of 10,000,000 livres		26,843
Foreign debt, 1ſt January, 1783.		7,885,085
Domeſtic debt.		
On loan office certificates, reduced to ſpecie value,	11,463,802	
Intereſt unpaid for 1781,	190,000	
Ditto 1782,	687,828	
Credit to ſundries in treaſury books,	638,042	
Army debt to 31ſt December 1782,	5,635,618	
Unliquidated debt, eſtimated at	8,000,000	
Commutation to the army, agreeable to the act of 22d of March laſt,	5,000,000	
Bounty due to privates	500,000	
Deficients in 1783, ſuppoſe	2,000,000	
		34,115,290
Total debt,		42,000,375

Annual intereſt of the debt of the United States.

On the foreign debt, part at 4 and part at 5 per cent.	369,038 6
On the domeſtic debt, at 6 per cent.	2,046,917 4
	2,415,956

[PAPER No. II.]

By the United States in congreſs aſſembled, December 16, 1782.

THE committee, conſiſting of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madiſon, and Mr. Fitzſimmons, to whom was referred the letter of 30th November, from the honourable William Bradford, ſpeaker of the lower houſe of aſſembly of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, containing, under three heads, the reaſons of that ſtate for refuſing their compliance with the recommendation of congreſs for a duty on imports and prize goods; report,

"That they flatter themſelves the ſtate, on a conſideration of the objections they have offered, with a candid attention to the arguments which ſtand in oppoſition to them, will be induced to retract their diſſent, convinced that the meaſure is ſupported on the moſt ſolid grounds of equal juſtice, policy, and general utility. The following obſervations, contraſted with each head of the objections, ſucceſſively, will furniſh a ſatisfactory anſwer to the whole.

Firſt objection. "That the propoſed duty would be unequal in its operation, bearing hardeſt upon the moſt commercial ſtates, and ſo would preſs peculiarly hard upon that ſtate, which draws its chief ſupport from commerce."

The moſt common experience, joined to the concurrent opinions of the ableſt commercial and policital obſervers, have eſtabliſhed beyond controverſy this general principle, "that every duty on imports is incorporated with the price of the commodity, and ultimately paid by the conſumer, with a profit on the duty itſelf, as a compenſation to the merchant for the advance of his money."

The merchant conſiders the duty demanded by the ſtate on the imported article, in the ſame light with freight or any ſimilar charge, and adding it to the original coſt, calculates his profit on the aggregate ſum. It may happen that at particular conjunctures, where the markets are over ſtocked, and there is a competition among the ſellers, this may not be practicable; but in the general courſe of trade the demand for conſumption preponderates, and the merchant can with eaſe indemnify himſelf, and even obtain a profit on the advance. As a conſumer, he pays his ſhare of the duty, but it is no further a burthen upon him. The conſequence of the principle laid down is, that every claſs of the community bears its ſhare of the duty in proportion to its conſumption, which laſt is regulated by the comparative wealth of the reſpective claſſes, in conjunction with their habits of expence or frugality. The rich and luxurious pay in proportion to their riches and luxury; the poor and parſimonious, in proportion to their poverty and parſimony. A chief excellence of this mode of revenue is, that it preſerves a juſt meaſure to the abilities of individuals, promotes frugality, and taxes extravagance. The ſame reaſoning in our ſituation applies to the intercourſe between two ſtates; if one imports and the other does not, the latter muſt be ſupplied by the former. The duty being transferred to the price of the commodity, is no more a charge on the importing ſtate for what is conſumed in the other, than it is a charge on the merchant for what is conſumed by the farmer or artificer. Either ſtate will only feel the burthen in a ratio to its conſumption, and this will be in a ratio to its population and wealth. What happens between the different claſſes of the ſame community internally happens between the two ſtates; and as the merchant, in the firſt caſe, ſo far from loſing the duty himſelf, has a profit on the money he advances for that purpoſe; ſo the importing ſtate, which in the ſecond caſe is the merchant with reſpect to the other, is not only reimburſed by the non-importing ſtate, but has a like benefit on the duty advanced. It is therefore the reverſe of a juſt poſition, that the duty propoſed will bear hardeſt on the moſt commercial ſtates; it will, if any thing, have a contrary effect, though not in a ſufficient degree to juſtify an objection on the part of the non-importing ſtates. For it is as reaſonable they ſhould allow an advance on the duty paid as on the firſt coſt, freight or any incidental charge. They have alſo other advantages in the meaſure fully equivalent to this diſadvantage. Over nice and minute calculations, in matters of this nature, are inconſiſtent with national meaſures, and in the imperfect ſtate of human affairs, would ſtagnate all the operations of government. Abſolute equality is not to be attained: to aim at it, is purſuing a ſhadow at the expence of the ſubſtance, and in the event we ſhould find ourſelves wider of the mark, than if in the firſt inſtance we were content to approach it with moderation.

Second objection. "That the recommendation propoſes to introduce into that and the other ſtates, officers unknown and unaccountable to them, and ſo is againſt the conſtitution of the ſtate."

It is not to be preſumed that the conſtitution of any ſtate could mean to define and fix the preciſe numbers and deſcriptions of all officers to be permitted in the ſtate, excluding the creation of any new ones, whatever might be the neceſſity derived from that variety of circumſtances incident to all political inſtitutions. The legiſlature muſt always have a diſcretionary power of appointing officers, not expreſſly known to the conſtitution, and this power will include that of authoriſing the fœderal government to make the appointments in caſes where the general welfare may require it. The denial of this would prove too much; to wit: that the power given by the confederation to congreſs, to appoint all officers in the poſt-office, was illegal and unconſtitutional.

The doctrine advanced by Rhode-Iſland would perhaps prove alſo that the fœderal government ought to have the appointment of no internal officers whatever; a poſition that would defeat all the proviſions of the confederation, and all the purpoſes of the union. The truth is, that no fœderal conſtitution can exiſt without powers that in their exerciſe affect the internal police of the component members. It is equally true, that no government can exiſt without a right to appoint officers for thoſe purpoſes which proceed from and concenter in itſelf; and therefore the confederation has expreſſly declared that congreſs ſhall have authority to appoint all ſuch "civil officers as may be neceſſary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction." All that can be required is, that the fœderal government confine its appointments to ſuch as it is empowered to make by the original act of union, or by the ſubſequent conſent of the parties; unleſs there ſhould be expreſs words of excluſion in the conſtitution of a ſtate, there can be no reaſon to doubt that it is within the compaſs of legiſlative diſcretion to communicate that authority.

The propriety of doing it upon the preſent occaſion, is founded on ſubſtantial reaſons.

The meaſure propoſed is a meaſure of neceſſity. Repeated experiments have ſhewn, that the revenue to be raiſed within theſe ſtates is altogether inadequate to the public wants. The deficiency can only be ſupplied by loans. Our applications to the foreign powers, on whoſe friendſhip we depend, have had a ſucceſs far ſhort of our neceſſities. The next reſource is to borrow from individuals. Theſe will neither be actuated by generoſity nor reaſons of ſtate. 'Tis to their intereſt alone we muſt appeal. To conciliate this, we muſt not only ſtipulate a proper compenſation for what they lend, but we muſt give ſecurity for the performance—We muſt pledge an aſcertained fund, ſimple and productive in its nature; general in its principle, and at the diſpoſal of a ſingle will. There can be little confidence in a ſecurity under the conſtant reviſal of thirteen different deliberatives. It muſt, once for all, be defined and eſtabliſhed on the faith of the ſtates ſolemnly pledged to each other, and not revocable by any without a breach of the general compact.

'Tis by ſuch expedients that nations, whoſe reſources are underſtood, whoſe reputations and governments are erected on the foundation of ages, are enabled to obtain a ſolid and extenſive credit. Would it be reaſonable in us to hope for more eaſy terms, who have ſo recently aſſumed our rank among the nations? Is it not to be expected, that individuals will be cautious in lending their money to a people in our circumſtances, and that they will at leaſt require the beſt ſecurity we can give?

We have an enemy vigilant, intriguing, well acquainted with our defects and embarraſſments. We may expect that he will make every effort to inſtil diffidences into individuals, and in the preſent poſture of our internal affairs, he will have too plauſible ground on which to tread. Our neceſſities have obliged us to embrace meaſures with reſpect to our public credit, calculated to inſpire diſtruſt. The propoſſeſſions on this article muſt naturally be againſt us, and it is therefore indiſpenſable we ſhould endeavour to remove them, by ſuch means as will be the moſt obvious and ſtriking.

It was with theſe views congreſs determined on a general fund; and the one they have recommended muſt, upon a thorough examination, appear to have fewer inconveniences than any other.

It has been remarked as an eſſential part of the plan, that the fund ſhould depend on a ſingle will. This will not be the caſe unleſs the collection, as well as the appropriation, is under the controul of the United States; for it is evident, that after the duty is agreed upon, it may in a great meaſure be defeated by an ineffectual mode of levying it. The United States have a common intereſt in an uniform and equally energetic collection; and not only policy, but juſtice to all the parts of the union, deſignates the utility of lodging the power of making it where the intereſt is common. Without this it might in reality operate as a very *unequal tax*.

Third objection. "That by granting to congreſs a power to collect monies from the commerce of theſe ſtates indefinitely as to time and quantity, and for the expenditure of which they are not to be accountable to the ſtates, they would become independent of their conſtituents, and ſo the propoſed impoſt is repugnant to the liberty of the United States."

Admitting the principle of this objection to be true, ſtill it ought to have no weight in the preſent caſe, becauſe there is no analogy between the principle and the fact.

Firſt. The fund propoſed is ſufficiently definite as to time, becauſe it is only co-extenſive with the exiſtence of the debt contracted and to be contracted in the courſe of the war. Congreſs are perſuaded that it is as remote from the intention of their conſtituents to perpetuate that debt, as to extinguiſh it at once by a faithleſs neglect of providing the means to fulfil the public engagements. Their ability to diſcharge it in a moderate time, can as little be doubted as their inclination, and the moment that debt ceaſes, the duty, ſo far as reſpects the preſent proviſion, ceaſes with it.

The reſolution recommending the duty, ſpecifies the object of it to be the diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of the debts already contracted, or which may be contracted on the faith of the United States for ſupporting the preſent war.

Secondly. The rate per cent. is fixed, and it is not at the option of the United States to increaſe it. Though the product will vary according to the variations in trade; yet as there is this limitation of the rate, it cannot be properly ſaid to be indefinite as to quantity.

By the confederation, congreſs have an abſolute diſcretion in determining the quantum of revenue requiſite for the national expenditure. When this is done, nothing remains for the ſtates, ſeparately, but the mode of raiſing. No ſtate can diſpute the obligation to pay the ſum demanded without a breach of the confederation; and when the money comes into the treaſury the appropriation is the excluſive province of the fœderal government. This proviſion of the confederation (without which it would be an empty form) comprehends in it the principle in its fulleſt latitude, which objection under conſideration treats as repugnant to the liberty of the United States, to wit: an indefinite power of preſcribing the quantity of money to be raiſed, and of appropriating it when raiſed.

If it be ſaid that the ſtates individually, having the collection in their own hands, may refuſe a compliance with exorbitant demands, the confederation will anſwer, that this is a point of which they have no conſtitutional liberty to judge. Such a refuſal would be an exertion of power, not of right, and the ſame power which could diſregard a requiſition made on the authority of the confederation, might at any time arreſt the collection of the duty.

The ſame kind of reſponſibility which exiſts with reſpect to the expenditure of the money furniſhed in the forms hitherto practiſed, would be equally applicable to the revenue from the imports.

The truth is, the ſecurity intended to the general liberty in the confederation, conſiſts in the frequent election, and in the rotation of the members of congreſs, by which there is a conſtant and an effectual check upon them. This is the ſecurity which the people in every ſtate enjoy againſt the uſurpations of their internal governments; and it is the true ſource of ſecurity in a repreſentative republic. The government, ſo conſtituted, ought to have the means neceſſary to anſwer the end of its inſtitution. By weakening its hands too much it may be rendered incapable of providing for the interior harmony, or the exterior defence of the ſtate.

The meaſure in queſtion, if not within the letter, is within the ſpirit of the confederation. Congreſs, by that, are empowered to borrow money for the uſe of the United States, and by implication, to concert the means neceſſary to accompliſh the end. But without inſiſting upon this argument, if the confederation has not made proper proviſion for the exigencies of the ſtates, it will be at all times the duty of congreſs to ſuggeſt further proviſions; and when their propoſals are ſubmitted to the unanimous conſent of the ſtates, they can never be charged with exceeding the bounds of their truſt. Such a conſent is the baſis and ſanction of the confederation, which expreſſly, in the 13th article, empowers congreſs to agree to and propoſe ſuch additional proviſion.

The remarks hitherto made, have had reference principally to the future proſecution of the war. There ſtill remains an intereſting light in which the ſubject ought to be viewed.

The United States have already contracted debts in Europe, and in this country, for which their faith is pledged. The capital of this debt can only be diſcharged by degrees; but a fund for this purpoſe, and for paying the intereſt annually, on every principle of policy and juſtice, ought to be provided. The omiſſion will be the deepeſt ingratitude and cruelty to a large number of meritorious individuals, who, in the moſt critical periods of the war, have adventured their fortunes in ſupport of our independence. It would ſtamp the national character with indelible diſgrace.

An annual proviſion for the purpoſe will be too precarious. If its continuance and application were certain it would not afford complete relief. With many, the regular payment of intereſt, by occaſional grants, would ſuffice; but with many more it would not. Theſe want the uſe of the principal itſelf, and they have a right to it; but ſince it is not in our power to pay off the principal, the next expedient is to fund the debt and render the evidences of it negotiable.

Beſides the advantage to individuals from this arrangement, the active ſtock of the nation would be increaſed by the whole amount of the domeſtic debt, and of courſe the abilities of the community to contribute to the public wants. The national credit would revive and ſtand hereafter on a ſecure baſis.

This was another object of the propoſed duty.

If it be conceded that a ſimilar fund is neceſſary, it can hardly be diſputed that the one recommended is the moſt eligible. It has been already ſhewn that it affects all parts of the community, in proportion to their conſumption, and has therefore the beſt pretenſions to equality. It is the moſt agreeable tax to the people that can be impoſed, becauſe it is paid inſenſibly and ſeems to be voluntary.

It may perhaps be imagined that it is unfavourable to commerce, but the contrary can eaſily be demonſtrated. It has been ſeen that it does not diminiſh the profit of the merchant and of courſe can be no diminution of his inducements to trade. It is too moderate in its amount to diſcourage the conſumption of imported goods, and cannot on that account abridge the extent of importations. If it even had this effect it would be an advantage to commerce by leſſening the proportion of our imports to our exports, and inclining the balance in favour of this country.

The principal thing to be conſulted for the advancement of commerce, is to promote exports. All impediments to theſe, either by way of prohibition or by increaſing the prices of native commodities, decreaſing by that means their ſale and conſumption at foreign markets, are injurious. Duties on exports have this operation. For the ſame reaſons, taxes on poſſeſſions and the articles of our own growth or manufacture, whether in the form of a land tax, exciſe, or any other, are more hurtful to trade than impoſt duties. The tendency of all ſuch taxes is to increaſe the prices of thoſe articles which are the objects of exportation, and to enable others to underſel us abroad. The farmer, if he pays a heavy land tax, muſt endeavour to get more for the products of his farm: the mechanic and labourer, if they find the neceſſaries of life grow dearer by an exciſe, muſt endeavour to exact higher wages; and theſe cauſes will produce an increaſe of prices within, and operate againſt foreign commerce.

It is not, however, to be inferred, that the whole revenue ought to be drawn from imports; all extremes are to be rejected. The chief thing to be attended to is, that the weight of the taxes fall not too heavily in the firſt inſtance upon particular parts of the community. A judicious diſtribution to all kinds of taxable property, is a firſt principle in taxation. The tendency of theſe obſervations is only to ſhew, that taxes on poſſeſſions, on articles of our own growth and manufacture, are more prejudicial to trade than duties on imports.

The obſervations which conclude the letter on which theſe remarks are made, naturally lead to reflections that deſerve the ſerious attention of every member of the union. There is a happy mean between too much confidence and exceſſive jealouſy, in which the health and proſperity of a ſtate conſiſt. Either extreme is a dangerous vice; the firſt is a temptation to men in power to arrogate more than they have a right to—the latter enervates government, prevents ſyſtem in the adminiſtration, defeats the moſt ſalutary meaſures, breeds confuſion in the ſtate, diſguſts and diſcontents among the people, and may eventually prove as fatal to liberty as the oppoſite temper.

It is certainly pernicious to leave any government in a ſituation of reſponſibility diſproportioned to its power.

The conduct of the war is intruſted to congreſs, and the public expectation turned upon them without any competent means at their command to ſatisfy the important truſt. After the moſt full and ſolemn deliberation, under a collective view, of all the public difficulties, they recommend a meaſure which appears to them the corner ſtone of the public ſafety; they ſee this meaſure ſuſpended for near two years—partially complied with by ſome of the ſtates, rejected by one of them, and in danger on that account to be fruſtrated; the public embarraſſments every day increaſing, the diſſatisfaction of the army growing more ſerious, the other creditors of the public clamouring for juſtice; both irritated by the delay of meaſures for their preſent relief or future ſecurity, the hopes of our enemies encouraged to protract the war, the zeal of our friends depreſſed by an appearance of remiſſneſs and want of exertion on our part, congreſs harraſſed, the national character ſuffering and the national ſafety at the mercy of events.

This ſtate of things cannot but be extremely painful to congreſs, and appear to your committee to make their duty to be urgent to obviate the evils with which it is pregnant:

Reſolved, That congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

[*To be continued.*]

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN a late Baltimore paper, the author of a fictitious epiſtle has attempted to exhibit the character of the intendant in a ludicrous light, and a ſubſequent writer with a wonderful affectation of gravity, has refuted the whimſical poſitions and reaſoning of the former. I am pleaſed that due credit has been given to the firſt for the delicacy of his ſatire; and I admire the ingenuity diſplayed by the latter, for the emolument of thoſe honeſt readers, who cannot comprehend, that a priated paper may ſpeak one thing, and mean the reverſe. In my opinion, they have both too lightly handled a ſubject which merits a very different treatment. To behold a mere creature of the aſſembly, an officer unknown to the conſtitution, ſo far elated with the ideas of his importance, as to aſſume a controul of the ſupreme executive power, diſpoſing in an arbitrary manner of the public treaſure, diſpenſing with the moſt poſitive laws, and aiming to reduce every officer in the government to a ſlaviſh dependence on his will and pleaſure; theſe things might indeed excite merriment, if the authority of the intendant, like that of Sancho in his government, were nothing more than a ſolemn mockery, and might be diſſolved whenever it had fulfilled the purpoſes of amuſement. The temper, talents, and principles of the intendant, are admirably calculated for improving the authority he has once gained—he ſtands on too firm a baſis to be ſhaken by the ſlight blaſts of ridicule—I ſhall therefore conſider the powers of the intendant with all poſſible plainneſs and freedom, and examine ſome parts of his adminiſtration, ſo far at leaſt as the lights I am poſſeſſed of enable me to ſpeak with certainty and preciſion.

For a conſiderable time, almoſt the whole weight of public affairs was impoſed on the governor and council by a variety of acts and reſolves. It was impoſſible for them, or any other body of men, to manage every part with advantage. The people were burthened with ſe vere taxes, which, from the miſconduct or negligence collectors, and the great waſte and deſtruction of ſpecifics, produced little to the treaſury. This was an of the firſt magnitude, and the aſſembly judged wiſely when they determined to commit the ſuperintendance the tax, and the management of ſpecifics, to a ſing man; but in framing the bill, they went far beyond their firſt ideas—they ſeem, indeed, to have been influenced by a deſire of puniſhing a ſet of men, for no doing more than was poſſible—they did not accurately diſtinguiſh between the peculiar duties of an executive and the power, which might, with propriety, be delegated to an intendant. To this ſingle man, then, the committed a load, which none but an Atlas could ſuſtain—to part even the intendant, I am told, objected in the ſtrongeſt terms—the humour of his conſtituents however, prevailed; and the looſe, indefinite, general terms, of the law might, without great violence, admit of the conſtruction, which produced that memorable conteſt between rival powers, on theſe very important points—whether any new-created officer of the government can be exempt from the ſuperintendence of the executive; and whether the executive could be ſubjected to the controul of a new-created officer—theſe points might poſſibly admit an eaſy deciſion; but the queſtion has never been determined.

To inſpect public property, to prevent waſte, deſtruction, or embezzlement, to ſuperintend the collection of the tax, to ſell ſpecific articles, and to prepare eſtimates for the information of the legiſlature, was, undoubtedly, the proper department of an intendant, and powers competent to the occaſion ought to have been conferred; but to empower the intendant to examine and curtail accounts, after paſſing the auditor, and whilſt they were ſtill liable to be curtailed by the governor and council, was unneceſſary—it held out the illiberal idea, that, unleſs the intendant "overlooked all," the ſtate might be injured by a combination of its creditors with the executive, and the auditor. The trouble, vexation, and real difficulty, of going through ſo many offices, before an order could be obtained, and the neceſſity of receiving only one half, or waiting many years for the whole, excited univerſal diſguſt, and contributed to reduce public credit to a ſtill more deplorable condition—this branch of the intendant's authority no longer exiſts, although it ſaved money to the ſtate; for, in many inſtances, accounts have been curtailed by the intendant; and there have not been wanting ſome, where they have been totally rejected, after paſſing the auditor, and meeting with the approbation of the executive.

The power of releaſing or compounding on contracts, and of apportioning money among the different departments, I conceive altogether improper, unleſs it can be proved, that a body of men, unconnected with each other, except by office, would be more apt to miſapply the public treaſure, than a ſingle man, who, if aſſailable at all, cannot fail of being expoſed to the wily arts of flattery and ſeduction. I cannot entertain the ungenerous ſuſpicion, that intereſt dictated theſe two laſt exceptionable clauſes in the bill; experience ſoon evinced, that it was better to ſubject the money brought into the treaſury to the direction of the governor and council alone, and to them alone does the direction at preſent *legally* belong.

To the firſt year of the intendant's adminiſtration, I ſhall only object, that he, by no means, anſwered the expectation I had entertained of the utility of the office; I lament the want of an opportunity of examining at leiſure the report, which gained him ſo much credit at the laſt ſeſſion; notwithſtanding its very favourable reception, it did not appear to me, that taxes had been better collected, the public debts better levied, or ſpecifics managed to a greater advantage; it indeed contained information reſpecting the amount of red, black, and continental ſtate money, with ſome other matters

of similar nature and importance; and furnished those, who heard it, with materials, for instructing their neighbours in the state of our finance; but the same information might have been received, without the least parade, from our worthy treasurer. If a variety of checks is necessary to insure the faithful administration of laws, and if this principle pervades every part of the constitution, and the laws enacted since the revolution, it is amazing that the legislature should not direct reports of this kind to be submitted to the consideration of the public; every man might then be furnished with the means of examining the conduct of its servants. That it is necessary to deceive, or keep the people from a knowledge of their affairs, is a detestable maxim in a free state, and no occasion, except in the operations of war, can require that mystery, which results only from weak minds, and contemptible hearts.

Among those, who undertake the conduct of public affairs, how few endeavour to qualify themselves by their own observation and reflection! Acting from first impressions, and giving way to the impulse of every whim, and caprice, they derive little advantage from experience. The trial of one year might have ascertained the proper duties of an intendant, and how far the present intendant is qualified for the office. The house of delegates were at first pleased with his report, and concurred with the opinion of the senate, that the office should be continued. A bill brought in for the very purpose was rejected, and leave denied to bring in another. The senate then prepared a bill, and, as *something*, about the close of the session, had given a new turn to opinions, it was, at length, carried in the house of delegates. The shame arising from a review of this business, may possibly inspire gentlemen with a resolution to study, and find out true principles, before they decide on any subject of national concern.

My objections to the conduct of the intendant since the last session are of a very serious nature.

By the supply bill for the present year, the taxes are appropriated to answer many pressing demands, and every man concerned in the collection might be expected to strain every nerve, to accomplish it in time. If he is not fully impressed with an idea of the importance of reviving public credit, the feelings of humanity might prompt him to the most animated exertions for the relief of individuals, reduced almost to the most abject indigence, by a fond reliance on the justice and faith of their country. What has been the conduct of the intendant on this trying occasion? In his late progress through the state, wherever he passed, did he not inculcate the necessity "of easing off the taxes?" And what has been the result? The collectors, who have been taught to consider themselves amenable to the intendant alone, remitted their exertions, the people made no preparation at all, and a fair trial has not been had of the practicability of levying the tax agreeably to the law. They must be blindly devoted to the intendant indeed, who will contend, that a man has discharged his trust, by doing every thing in his power to obstruct the business he was chosen to superintend.

To administer a small, though grateful, supply to our part of that gallant injured band, to whose services America is indebted for its existence, as a nation, the legislature directed a sale of lands and specifics. It would outrage common sense, when the sale was directed to comply with an immediate demand, to give any other construction to the law than this—that the intendant shall act with all convenient diligence and dispatch—a letter from the West Indies declares, that peace is concluded, and an article in the treaty provides for the restitution of British property—this, beyond doubt, requires the sale of the lands to be postponed—the ostensible reasons are pitiful indeed—that surveys could not be completed, and that lands will sell better some time hence. By an immediate sale of specifics, the state would sustain the loss of thousands—peace opens the flattering prospect of a high price for every species of country produce; and besides, if the intendant is precipitate in disposing of the public flour and tobacco, he fixes the market price, to the great damage of the farmers and planters—with ineffable disdain I have attended to these arguments, drawn from public good, and public necessity—no consideration at all is due to those unhappy people, from whom the price of their time, labour, and property, is cruelly withheld—they may dispose of the wretched remnant of their effects at half value, or if these means of subsistence are already exhausted, they may humbly supplicate the intendant, and out of his *private funds* he may possibly afford them relief.

Supposing for a moment it were necessary for some authority, in the recess of the assembly, to interfere, and dispense with the law, to whom should we naturally look for an exercise of the power? The intendant is enjoined to consult with the governor and council; but he never asked their opinion—they repeatedly urged a compliance with the law; but confiding in the plenitude of his power, he disregards every argument and remonstrance which *they* can offer.

After all I have said, I would by no means impeach the integrity of the intendant—I charge him not with embezzlement—I do not believe that any part of the public money has found a way to his private coffers—his errors may be fairly imputed to an excessive love of popular applause; and to this motive I must ascribe another of his measures, which wears a far worse aspect than any thing I have yet mentioned.

The five shillings specie tax is directed by the law to be paid to the treasurer, who is to pay it over to the continental receiver, for the use of congress. The intendant, during the sitting of the assembly, by virtue of his power of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliges them to deliver it to him, and he appropriates it to discharge the journal of accounts; he lodges it with the treasurer, together with a list of names, belonging only to members of the assembly. I have too high an opinion of that respectable body, to suppose they will sanctify the measure by receiving it, when they are told of the fund, from whence it is illegally derived. This state has hitherto escaped the baneful influence of bribery and corruption; and I hope every thing that has the least tendency that way may excite the indignation it deserves. Let not the strict attention of the intendant to accommodate members of the legislature conciliate their favour so far as to prevent an enquiry into his conduct—there are several points under consideration, which are evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration, and there is great danger, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to the honour of the intendant.

I am sensible I can derive no benefit from the undertaking I have thus far proceeded in—I am fully apprised of the dangerous ground on which I tread; but should these strictures meet with universal censure, the consciousness of having acted the part of a virtuous citizen, will afford a consolation, superior to the unmerited applause of a popular assembly, or the fulsome adulation of a crowd of dependants.

AN EXAMINER.

Annapolis, May 27, 1783.

LONDON, *March* 18.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *March* 13, 1783.

TOBACCO TRADE.

SIR Herbert Macworth gave notice, that he would on Monday next make a motion with regard to the tobacco laws. Sir Herbert said, the new situation of America made it necessary, that something should be immediately done upon the subject. That the preamble to one of the most operative acts, relative to the importation of tobacco from Virginia, stated, that the necessities of that colony called for encouragement to its staple produce on the part of this country; Virginia, therefore, no longer being dependent on Great-Britain, Sir Herbert said, he thought some law, to allow the cultivation and growth of tobacco at home, highly necessary.

Lord Surrey said, perhaps the honourable baronet was not aware, that an act had passed last year, laying such penalties on the cultivation and growth of tobacco, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, as had in fact amounted to a total prohibition. His lordship further declared, that he thought the agitating any question relative to tobacco, pending the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the United States of America, extremely improper.

Sir Herbert said, he was aware of the difficulty started by his honourable friend, but still he thought the subject important, and that it could not be brought forward too soon. When it was before the house, they would dispose of it, as their wisdom and prudence should direct.

DUBLIN, *March* 11.

There never happened an event more providentially for this country than the present peace, which took place at the moment that the distress of the manufacturers, and of all the poor in general, was arrived to a crisis of calamity as great as in the spring, 1779, with this addition of the high price of all the necessaries of life to render it insupportable. What a sudden and happy change has succeeded? Every hand is set to work, and all the song of cheerful industry is heard in all parts of the city, instead of that heart piercing cry of sorrow, and murmurs of distress. Our traders animated with a truly patriotic ardour, boldly launch their property on the sea of commercial adventure, determined in every possible manner to explore the channels through which the fabrics of their country may find their way.

Though by the last advices from Bourdeaux we learn, that there are actually fifty vessels taking in goods there for America, yet our merchants need not be alarmed thereat, for the articles shipping there are not the same as what are going from hence, except trifling quantities, the French exports thither consisting chiefly of wine, brandy, paper, silk stockings, corks, brimstone, saltpetre, earthern ware, glass, vinegar, upholstery, cambricks, canvas, sailcloth, superfine woollens, and East-India goods.

There are well founded expectations that the vessels now loading here for America will come to a good market, especially as no vessels with assorted cargoes can sail from the ports of Britain to those of the United States until the prohibitory acts are repealed; which acts being of the British legislature do not affect this kingdom.

The meeting of our parliament next month, is a measure of the most absolute necessity, on account of the necessary alteration of the trade laws, particularly in the plantation laws, which enact, that no produce of America shall be landed in this kingdom, but from British vessels; thus no vessel belonging to the United States of America, can legally discharge her cargo here. Repeated applications have been made to the ministry in London to call a meeting of our parliament, to which they have hitherto given no answer, but a mortifying silence.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

The last advices from Amsterdam, (dated March 18) inform, that, although the preliminary articles of a peace between Great-Britain and that republic were not signed, yet the negotiators had so far accomplished the objects of their commission, as to admit little or no doubt of that event shortly taking place. It was said, indeed, that nothing remained to be done, but the ceremonial of that interesting business.

The ship Hartford, captain Folger, left the Downs the 3d of April, and brings accounts from London of the 1st, when no new administration had been fixed upon by his Britannic majesty. The bill for opening an intercourse with the United States had not passed either house of parliament; nor can we give any satisfactory information concerning the definitive treaty of peace.

The chevalier John Paul Jones came passenger in the brig Prince Alberti, from Cape François. This celebrated commander, we understand, was preparing an elegant ship of war at Porto Bello; but the accounts of peace having arrived, closed, for the present, his military career, in which he hath, in the most eminent degree, frequently distinguished himself during the war.

Piney-Woods, May 14, 1783.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Joshua Watts, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment, or otherwise they may depend on being sued; and those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted by their most humble servant, 3

2 SAMUEL WATTS, executor of Joshua.

To be run for, on Thursday the 12th of June next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in Calvert county,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, heats three miles, the best two in three; carrying weight for age; aged to carry 126 pounds; and fall according to the rules of racing. The horses to be entered with the aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horses to start or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the best two in three two mile heats, weight for size; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and rise or fall seven pounds for every inch. Entrance as above. Proper judges will be appointed to decide any disputes that may arise.

PETER CLARKE.

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the Printer hereof. 2

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Wheat, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, a bright bay mare, about eleven years old, paces naturally, has a small star in her forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w

---

Annapolis, May 22, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Ball, late of this city, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

2 *SARAH BALL, administratrix.*

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 300 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water. 15

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his debts. 2

TAKEN up by Joshua Clarke, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black gelding, about fourteen hands high, one ear sore, shod all round, has a remarkable short tail, appears to be about nine years old, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 3 w

---

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

2 FIELDER BOWIE, JOHN FRAZER BOWIE, } executors.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

7 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

4 DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective corps, conformably to the stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

4 B. LINCOLN.

March 21, 1783.

The beautiful well bred horse ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwelling plantion, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if the money is paid by the first of October, or five hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roebuck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Charles county, is five years old this spring, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783. OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is just

May 2, 1783. 4 BENJAMIN DULANY.

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

5 FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed last Session of Assembly, may be had at the Printing Office.

---

5 April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

5 GERARD HARBIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county.

7

May 9, 1783.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Amery, late of Charles county, deceased, by bond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted as far forth as may be. 3X w 3

SAMUEL AMERY, administrator.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783.

WALLACE, JOHNSON, & MUIR,

Have for SALE,

At their store on the Head of the Dock,

CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, a few cases of excellent claret, sail cloth, and sundry other articles; which they will sell low, for cash, or on short credit. 3

May 7, 1783.

To be SOLD for cash or tobacco,

AN elegant PHAETON, on a new construction, very light and airy, crane-neck'd, &c. with complete harness for four horses, travelling trunks, &c. Also four beautiful bay horses, rising seven years old, two of them full blooded, the others two thirds blood; they go remarkably well in harness. The carriage and horses will be sold together or separate, as may suit the purchaser. Enquire of the printers. 3X 3 w

---

Prince-George's county, May 7.

BLACK PRINCE,

STANDS at Schoolfield, and will cover for two pistoles, and 2s6 the groom, the money to be sent with the mares. Pasturage at 3s9 per week, care will be taken, but accidents or escapes at the risque of the owners. 2X

N. B. Foals dropt to him the season he covered here, are much approved of.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named JENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look so old, is well made, and rather tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a variety; she has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of West river, where she lived some time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magruder, Esq; She was in company with a man of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told those who took him that she was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who set her free. Whoever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.

6w 3 W. BROWN.

April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice. w 8

4 B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

THERE is at the plantation of Talbott Shipley, living near Simpson's tavern, on the great road that leads from Baltimore to Frederick, a stray mare and colt; the mare is about six years old, a bright bay, not branded, the left hind foot white, she is about fourteen hands high; the colt is two years old, not branded, is a roan, with black mane and tail. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

YOUNG YORICK,

A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, rising five years old,

WILL cover mares this season for five hundred pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current money, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended in a regular line from the first running horses in England, which the following pedigree will evince; the exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed by nature in his symetrical form, together with his great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing presage of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e. his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse of his age in this state. When four years old he received forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's Comet, who was prevented running the match by an accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials, given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to establish this opinion more generally, he will run him against any horse whatever of his age, on the first day of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each, a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted running horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle, and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pedigree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not conversant in these matters, enough has been said to prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6w 6X FIELDER BOWIE.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

14 WILLIAM LOGAN.

March 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next session of assembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late Notley Warren, lying on Wiccomico river, in Charles county, among his several daughters, or their representatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there being occasion for it, and one of the girls being considerably under age.

9X ROBERT ROGERS.

April 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

6 HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

20

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.